

BUDAPEST FACES ERA OF ANARCHY

Stray Shots Fall in Hungarian Capital and City Shivers With Dread

HATRED AGAINST ALLIES

By the Associated Press.

Budapest. April 22 (Delayed).—This city is going through a crisis worse than that of April 3. There is apprehension that there will be a violent swing to anarchy with the Socialists losing control to Bolshevik leaders like Bela Kun and chiefs of the Red Guard.

Looting, which little by little has been laid

in check at first as the "nationalization property," and the assassinations of the old military leaders and the aristocrats is foisted. It is felt that the Rumanians are advancing merely to occupy the territories set aside for them by the Allies on March 29, which resulted in the resignation of Count Michael Karolyi, the former premier.

The fact that the communists are unable to prevent the Allies from occupying the districts involved is weakening the influence of Bela Kun and is causing violent hatred against the Allies among the Hungarians.

Amid a violent snow storm the city is shivering with dread. With stray shots falling into the city there also is the menace against the bourgeoisie by looting Red Guards, who are holding the bourgeoisie responsible for the new Czech-Romanian advances.

The Socialist newsmen have been locked up by the Bolsheviks, who are attempting to overcome the moderate Socialist opposition. The streets are alive with communists, who are being shamed off to the front in an attempt to withstand the encroachments of the Czechs and Rumanians. The Red Guard army, in paper, is 30,000 strong, but in reality aggregates about 10,000.

Nowhere in Hungary are the peasants accepting communism. On the other hand they are fighting the food requisitioning by the Red Guard.

London. April 23. (By A. P.)—In obedience to orders from the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, work was resumed on Monday at munition and war material factories in and around Buda-pest according to a Vienna dispatch to the Mail.

Paris. April 23.—(By A. P.)—Bela Kun's soviet government has been overthrown at Budapest, according to an official wireless message received here yesterday. Rioting and pillaging are going on in the city.

WORLD NEWS SUMMARIZED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris today reports a reassertion of the Italian intention not to resume peace negotiations unless Italy is granted its demand for Fiume. As President Wilson is standing firmly in favor of giving the Jugo-Slavs an outlet to the Adriatic, no immediate solution of the question is in sight, although it had previously been reported that the Italians were inclined to compromise.

Italy, it is said, had previously offered to give up all claims to the Dalmatian hinterland if given Fiume, the Dalmatian coast and the coastal watershed. She has rejected offers of Fiume in return for relinquishing any claims she may have on the Dalmatian coast.

Rival claims of China and Japan to Kiao-Chau and the Shantung peninsula have not been settled and these were again taken up at today's session. The council of four announced yesterday that Germany's rights to the territory involved would be terminated, but no final disposition was made of the peninsula or of Kiao-Chau.

It seems to be established that the

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Council this afternoon will endeavor to reach a decision on the question of permitting a limited supply of cotton and certain other raw materials to go to Germany. The American delegates in the north German front believe this essential in order to permit a certain resumption in the German economy before the surrender of Germany to Bolshevism is to be avoided and the country kept from lapsing into such a condition of insolvency and economic collapse that anything but dead assets will be available for generation purposes.

The Americans believe also that Germany is now stripped so bare of resources and other commodities of popular consumption that there will be little danger, under proper limitations, of German export competition with the Entente countries before the factories of the latter are able to get on their feet again and resume manufacture for export.

Allied and associated governments

have informed the German government, through General Ninard at Soissons, that they are ready to receive the German delegates at Versailles April 28.

GERMANS FOR PLEBISCITE

Referendum Would Be on Details of Peace Principles

Berlin. April 20 (Delayed).—(By A. P.)—Appointments for an election, such as voting booths, lists and clerks, are all in readiness for an immediate plebiscite on the peace terms, which can be completed all over Germany in forty-eight hours, according to information obtained from sources close to the government.

Preparations have been going on secretly for several days, it is declared, and if the terms are published one morning the referendum can be taken the next day and the answer can go to the Entente forty-eight hours later.

I DELEGATI ITALIANI SONO IRREMUVIBILI

L'Onorevole Orlando Continua a Rimanere Assente Dalle Sedute del Concilio dei Quattro

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Paris. April 23.—(By A. P.)—The Delegation Italiana alla Conferenza della Pace rifiutando, oggi, la sua determinazione di essere irremovibile sulla questione di Fiume, indica che, senza che il Concilio cambi in sua attitudine, si concedesse loro la costa e Fiume.

Il Presidente Wilson è inflessibile nella sua posizione riguardo Fiume e vuole che questa città non sia annessa all'Italia ma data ai Jugo-slavi.

Gli Alleati, ad ogni modo, sperano che un accordo possa essere raggiunto per mutue concessioni.

Questa sera circolava insistentemente la voce che la Francia e l'Inghilterra non firmerebbero il trattato di pace con la Germania senza l'intervento del Consiglio dei Quattro.

Per l'assenza dell'On. Orlando, i Primi Ministri Clemenceau e Lloyd George hanno ripreso questa mattina l'esame delle questioni riferite al Cina ed il Giappone.

Parigi. April 23.—(By A. P.)—La situazione italiana rimane immutata secondo un autorevole annuncio fatto dopo la seduta di oggi del Concilio dei Quattro.

L'On. Orlando anche oggi non ha preso parte alla seduta ed il concilio ha proseguito nell'esame delle questioni giapponesi presentate dal Barone Makino.

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nella determinazione di avere assegnati tutti i territori compresi nel trattato di Londra, con l'annessione di Fiume. Essi sono indistinguibili tanto contro la Francia ed Inghilterra come verso l'America. Dopo il momento intervento dell'On. Orlando alla seduta di oggi del Concilio dei Quattro, la rottura tra gli italiani e gli alleati diviene ben determinata.

L'On. Orlando ha avuto una serie di private conferenze con Lloyd George allo scopo di cercare un piano di aggiornamento. Un progetto compromesso per gli italiani, nel quale sarebbe stato riconosciuto il diritto a Fiume in cambio dell'abbandono delle aspirazioni sulla costa della Dalmazia c'è stato rigettato.

Si crede però che gli italiani rinuncerebbero alle loro domande per alcuni territori interni della Dalmazia perché si concedesse loro la costa e Fiume.

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Gli italiani rimangono inflessibili

nell senso che l'Italia non può più attendere di raggiungere un accordo con i suoi alleati.

Roma. April 22 (ritardato).—Il corrispondente da Parigi del giornale "La Tribuna" rapporta oggi che i delegati italiani non interverranno alle riunioni con i delegati della Germania a Versailles. Il corrispondente conferma il fallimento delle conversazioni tenute ieri, lunedì, e caratterizza la situazione grave.

Il "Corriere d'Italia" annuncia che il suo corrispondente a Parigi dice che mentre i rapporti del ritiro dell'Italia dall'Alleanza sono da parte delle autorità negati, una rottura è probabile.

Il corrispondente del "Giornale d'Italia" telegrafo che gli alleati sono in errore se credono di poter ridurre il programma

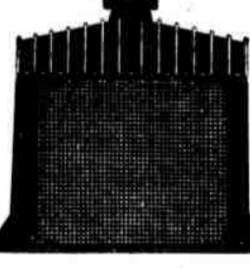
dell'Italia ad un minimo circa le nostre aspirazioni nazionali e dice: "Noi non sappiamo se tale errore potrà essere corretto, ma qualunque cosa possa accadere la vittoria italiana non può essere mutilata."



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